

JEE Main 2020 Paper

Date of Exam: 8th January (Shift I)

Time: 9:30 am – 12:30 pm

Subject: Physics

1. A block of mass m is connected at one end of natural length l_0 and spring constant k . The spring is fixed at its other end. The block is rotated with constant angular speed (ω) in gravity free space. The elongation in spring is

a. $\frac{l_0 m \omega^2}{k - m \omega^2}$
c. $\frac{l_0 m \omega^2}{k - m \omega}$

b. $\frac{l_0 m \omega^2}{k + m \omega^2}$
d. $\frac{l_0 m \omega^2}{k + m \omega}$

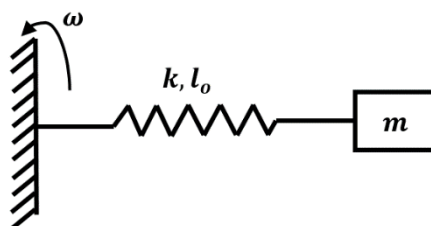
Solution: (a)

The centripetal force is provided by the spring force.

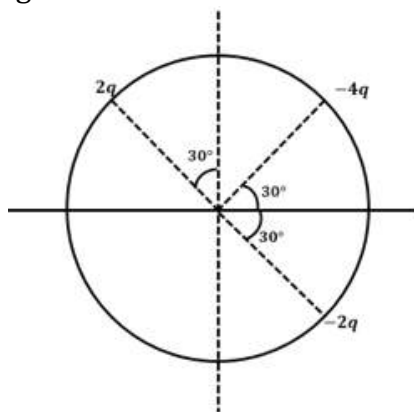
$$m \omega^2 (l_0 + x) = kx$$

$$\left(\frac{l_0}{x} + 1\right) = \frac{k}{m \omega^2}$$

$$x = \frac{l_0 m \omega^2}{k - m \omega^2}$$



2. Three charges are placed on the circumference of a circle of radius d as shown in the figure. The electric field along x –axis at the centre of the circle is



a. $\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2}$

b. $\frac{q\sqrt{3}}{4\pi\epsilon_0 d^2}$

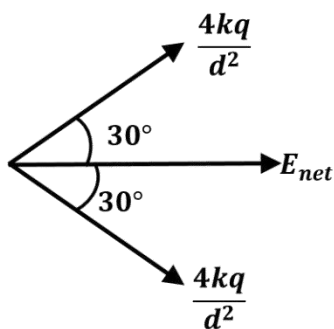
c. $\frac{q\sqrt{3}}{\pi\epsilon_0 d^2}$

d. $\frac{q\sqrt{3}}{2\pi\epsilon_0 d^2}$

Solution: (c)

Applying superposition principle,

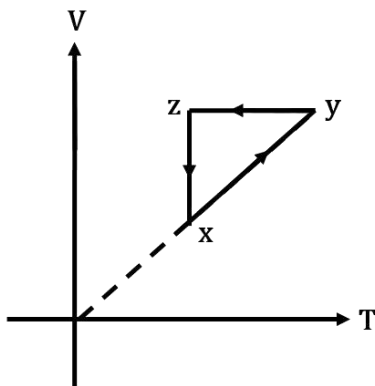
$$\vec{E}_{net} = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3$$



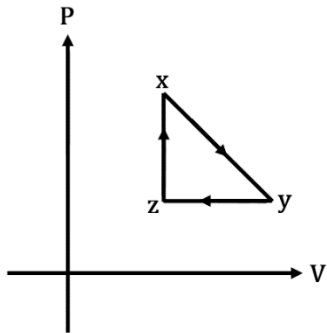
By symmetry, net electric field along the x-axis.

$$|\vec{E}_{net}| = \frac{4kq}{d^2} \times 2 \cos 30^\circ = \frac{q\sqrt{3}}{\pi\epsilon_0 d^2}$$

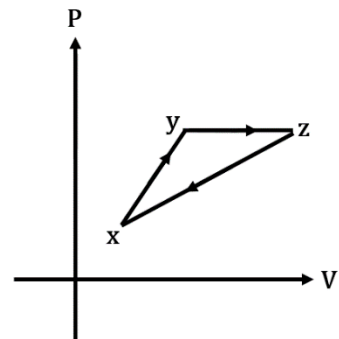
3. Choose the correct P – V graph of an ideal gas for the given V – T graph.



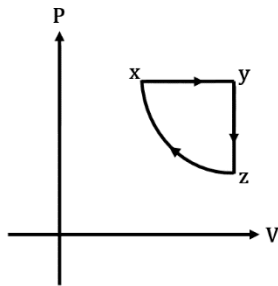
a.



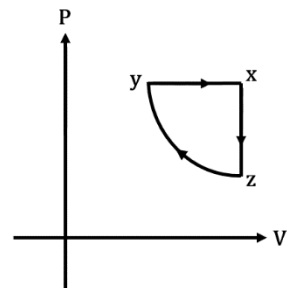
b.



c.



d.



Solution: (a)

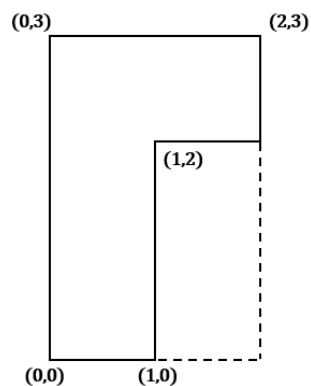
For the given $V - T$ graph

For the process $x \rightarrow y$; $V \propto T$; $P = \text{constant}$

For the process $y \rightarrow z$; $V = \text{constant}$

Only 'a' satisfies these two conditions.

4. Find the co-ordinates of center of mass of the lamina shown in the figure below.

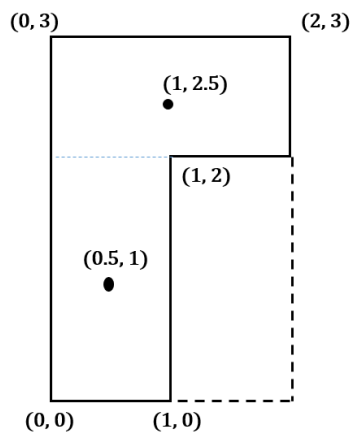


- a. (0.75, 1.75)
c. (0.5, 1.75)

- b. (0.75, 1.5)
d. (0.5, 1.5)

Solution: (a)

The Lamina can be divided into two parts having equal mass m each.

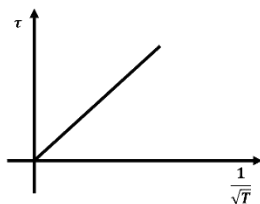


$$\vec{r}_{\text{cm}} = \frac{m \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \hat{i} + \hat{j}\right) + m \times \left(\hat{i} + \frac{5}{2} \hat{j}\right)}{2m}$$

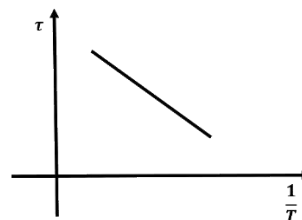
$$\vec{r}_{\text{cm}} = \frac{3}{4} \hat{i} + \frac{7}{4} \hat{j}$$

5. Which graph correctly represents the variation between relaxation time (τ) of gas molecules with absolute temperature (T) of the gas?

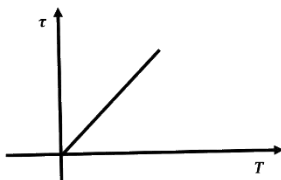
a.



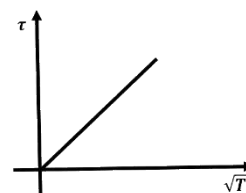
b.



c.

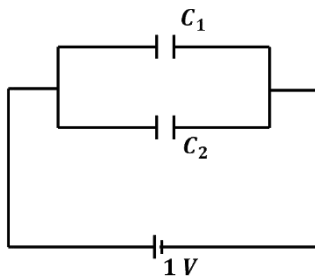


d.



$$\tau \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$$

- Solution: (a)


$$C_1 + C_2 = 10 \mu F \quad \dots(i)$$

$$4\left(\frac{1}{2}C_1V^2\right) = \frac{1}{2}C_2V^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 4C_1 = C_2 \quad \dots(\text{ii})$$

$$C_1 = 2 \mu F$$

$$C_2 = 8 \mu F$$

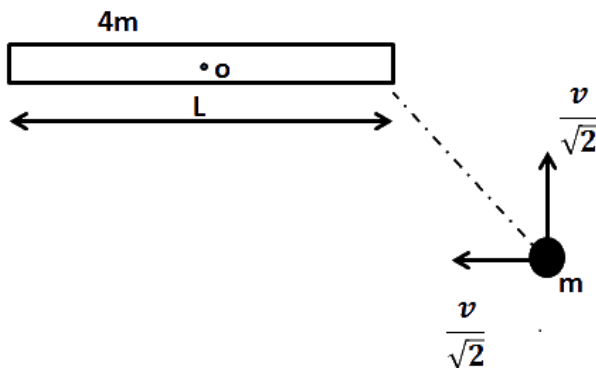
$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 1.6 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$$

- 8
- th
- Jan (Shift 1, Physics)

C. $\frac{\sqrt{2}v}{3L}$

d. $\frac{3V}{7L}$

Solution: (a)



There is no external torque on the system about the hinge point.

So,

$$\overrightarrow{L}_1 = \overrightarrow{L}_f$$

$$\frac{mv}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \left[\frac{4mL^2}{12} + \frac{mL^2}{4} \right] \times \omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{6 \text{ V}}{7\sqrt{2}L} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}V}{7L}$$

8. Two photons of energy 4 eV and 4.5 eV are incident on two metals A and B respectively. The maximum kinetic energy for an ejected electron is T_A for A , and $T_B = T_A - 1.5\text{ eV}$ for the metal B . The relation between the de-Broglie wavelengths of the ejected electron of A and B are $\lambda_B = 2\lambda_A$. The work function of the metal B is
- 3 eV
 - 1.5 eV
 - 4.5 eV
 - 4 eV

Solution: (d)

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2(KE)m_B}} = \lambda \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{KE}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda_B} = \frac{\sqrt{KE_B}}{\sqrt{KE_A}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_A - 1.5}{T_A}}$$

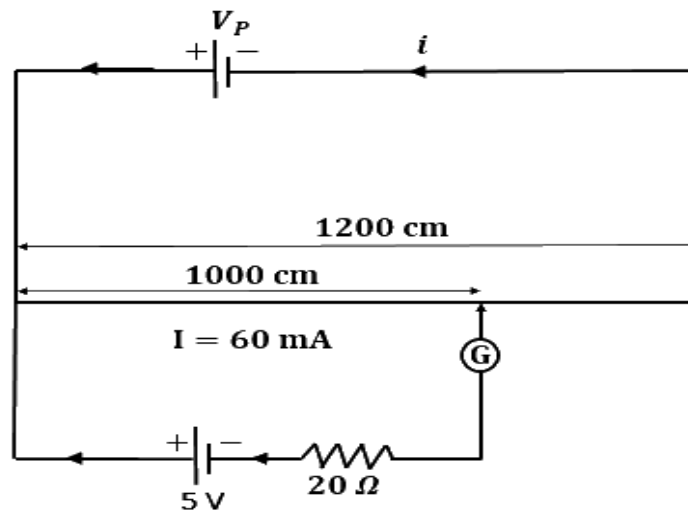
$$T_A = 2 \text{ eV}$$

$$KE_B = 2 - 1.5 = 0.5 \text{ eV}$$

$$\phi_B = 4.5 - 0.5 = 4 \text{ eV}$$

9. There is a potentiometer wire of length 1200 cm and a 60 mA current is flowing in it. A battery of emf 5 V and internal resistance of 20Ω is balanced on this potentiometer wire with a balancing length 1000 cm . The resistance of the potentiometer wire is
- 80Ω
 - 100Ω
 - 120Ω
 - 60Ω

Solution: (b)



Assume the terminal voltage of the primary battery as V_p . As long as this potentiometer is operating on balanced length, V_p will remain constant.

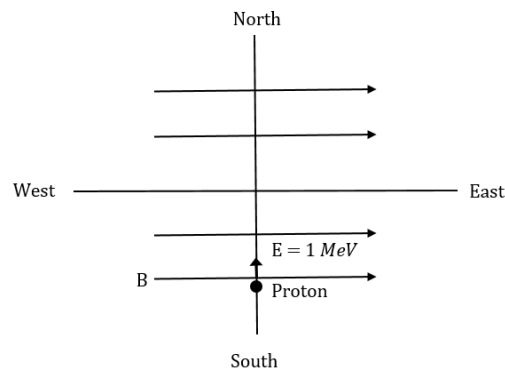
$$\text{As we know, potential gradient} = \frac{5}{1000} = \frac{V_p}{1200}$$

$$V_p = 6 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{And } R_p = \frac{V_p}{i} = \frac{6}{60 \times 10^{-3}} = 100 \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

12. When a proton of $KE = 1.0 \text{ MeV}$ moving towards North enters a magnetic field (directed along East), it accelerates with an acceleration, $a = 10^{12} \text{ m/s}^2$. The magnitude of the magnetic field is



a. 0.71 mT

b. 7.1 mT

c. 71 mT

d. 710 mT

Solution: (a)

$$K.E = 1 \times 10^6 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2$$

Where m_e is the mass of the electron $= 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

$$\Rightarrow 1.6 \times 10^{-13} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \times v^2$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{2} \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Bqv = m_e a$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-27} \times 10^{12}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times \sqrt{2} \times 10^7}$$

$$= 0.71 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T} = 0.71 \text{ mT}$$

13. If the electric field around a surface is given by $|\vec{E}| = \frac{Q_{in}}{\epsilon_0 |A|}$ where A is the normal area of surface and Q_{in} is the charge enclosed by the surface. This relation of Gauss' law is valid when
- the surface is equipotential.
 - the magnitude of the electric field is constant.
 - the magnitude of the electric field is constant and the surface is equipotential.
 - for all the Gaussian surfaces.

Solution: (c)

The magnitude of the electric field is constant and the electric field must be along the area vector i.e. the surface is equipotential.

14. The stopping potential depends on the Planks constant(h), the current (I), the universal gravitational constant (G) and the speed of light (C). Choose the correct option for the dimension of the stopping potential (V)
- $h^1 I^{-1} G^1 C^5$
 - $h^{-1} I^1 G^6$
 - $h^0 I^1 G^1 C^6$
 - $h^0 I^{-1} G^{-1} C^5$

Solution: (d)

$V = K(h)^a(I)^b(G)^c(C)^d$ Unit of stopping potential is (V) Volt.

We know $[h] = ML^2T^{-1}$

$[I] = A$

$[G] = M^{-1}L^3T^{-2}$

$[C] = LT^{-1}$

$[V] = ML^2T^{-3}A^{-1}$

$ML^2T^{-3}A^{-1} = (ML^2T^{-1})^a(A)^b(M^{-1}L^3T^{-2})^c(LT^{-1})^d$

$ML^2T^{-3}A^{-1} = M^{a-c}L^{2a+3c+d}T^{-a-2c-d}A^b$

$a - c = 1$

$2a + 3c + d = 2$

$-a - 2c - d = -3$

$b = -1$

On solving,

$c = -1$

$a = 0$

$d = 5$

$b = -1$

$V = K(h)^0(I)^{-1}(G)^{-1}(C)^5$

15. A cylinder of height 1 m is floating in water at 0°C with 20 cm height in air. Now the temperature of water is raised to 4°C , the height of the cylinder in air becomes 21 cm. The ratio of density of water at 4°C to that at 0°C is (Consider expansion of the cylinder is negligible)

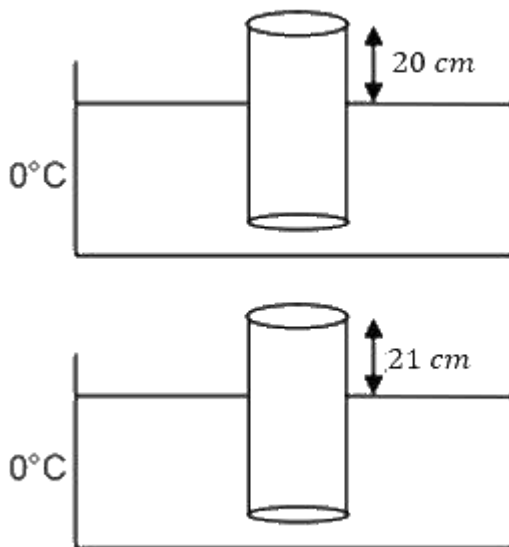
a. 1.01

b. 1.03

c. 2.01

d. 1.04

Solution: (a)



Since the cylinder is in equilibrium, its weight is balanced by the Buoyant force.

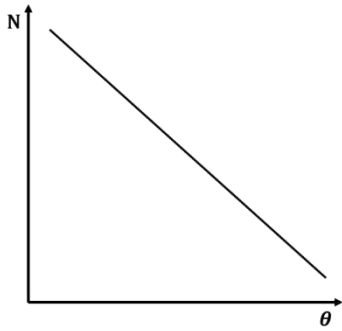
$$mg = A(80)(\rho_{0^\circ\text{C}})g$$

$$mg = A(79)(\rho_{4^\circ\text{C}})g$$

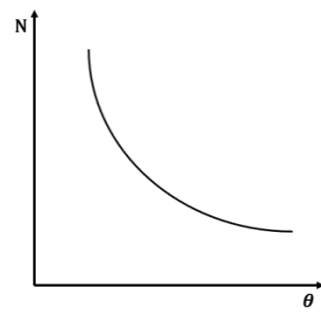
$$\frac{\rho_{4^\circ\text{C}}}{\rho_{0^\circ\text{C}}} = \frac{80}{79} = 1.01$$

16. Number of the α -particle deflected in Rutherford's α - particle scattering experiment varies with the angle of deflection. The graph between the two is best represented by

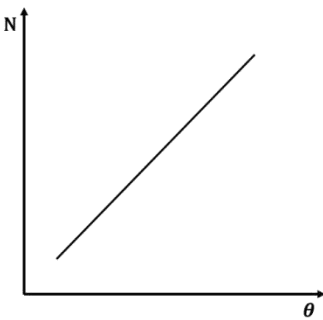
a.



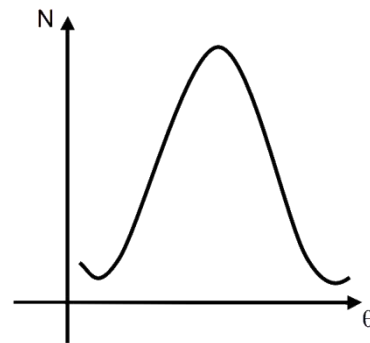
b.



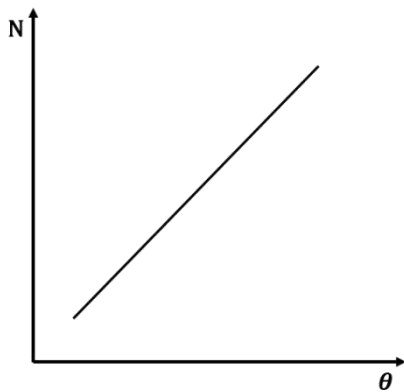
c.



d.



Solution: (c)



$$N \propto \frac{1}{\sin^4(\theta/2)}$$

17. If relative permittivity and relative permeability of a medium are 3 and $\frac{4}{3}$ respectively, the critical angle for this medium is

a. 45°

b. 60°

c. 30°

d. 15°

Solution: (c)

If the speed of light in the given medium is V then,

$$V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}}$$

We know that, $n = \frac{c}{v}$

$$n = \sqrt{\mu_r \epsilon_r} = 2$$

$$\sin \theta_c = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\theta_c = 30^\circ$$

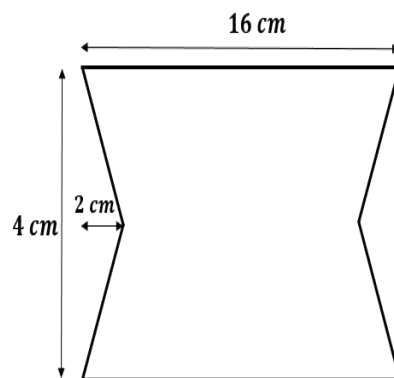
18. The given loop is kept in a uniform magnetic field perpendicular to the plane of the loop. The field changes from 1000 Gauss to 500 Gauss in 5 seconds. The average induced emf in the loop is

a. 56 μV

b. 28 μV

c. 30 μV

d. 48 μV



Solution: (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon &= \left| -\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right| = \left| -\frac{A dB}{dt} \right| \\ &= (16 \times 4 - 4 \times 2) \frac{(1000 - 500)}{5} \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{-4} \\ &= 56 \times \frac{500}{5} \times 10^{-8} = 56 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

19. Choose the correct Boolean expression for the given circuit diagram:

$$\rho_L = \frac{2}{5} \rho_o$$

21. Two masses each of mass 0.10 kg are moving with velocities 3 m/s along x –axis and 5 m/s along y –axis respectively. After an elastic collision one of the mass moves with velocity $4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} \text{ m/s}$. If the energy of the other mass after the collision is $\frac{x}{10}$, then x is

Solution: (1)

Mass of each object, $m_1 = m_2 = 0.1 \text{ kg}$

Initial velocity of 1st object, $u_1 = 5 \text{ m/s}$

Initial velocity of 2nd object, $u_2 = 3 \text{ m/s}$

Final velocity of 1st object, $V_1 = 4\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} \text{ m/s} = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 16\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$

For elastic collision, kinetic energy remains conserved

Initial kinetic energy (K_i) = Final kinetic energy (K_f)

$$\frac{1}{2}mu_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}mu_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}mV_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}mV_2^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}m(5)^2 + \frac{1}{2}m(3)^2 = \frac{1}{2}m(16\sqrt{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}mV_2^2$$

$$V_2 = \sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Kinetic energy of second object} = \frac{1}{2}mV_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.1 \times \sqrt{2}^2 = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1$$

22. A plano-convex lens of radius of curvature 30 cm and refractive index 1.5 is kept in air. Find its focal length (in cm).

Solution: (60 cm)

Applying Lens makers' formula,

$$\frac{1}{f} = (\mu - 1) \left(\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$R_1 = \infty$$

$$R_2 = -30 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = (1.5 - 1) \left(\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{-30} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{0.5}{30}$$

$$f = 60 \text{ cm}$$

23. The position of two particles A and B as a function of time are given by $X_A = -3t^2 + 8t + c$ and $Y_B = 10 - 8t^3$. The velocity of B with respect to A at $t = 1$ is \sqrt{v} . Find v .

Solution: (580 m/s)

$$X_A = -3t^2 + 8t + c$$

$$\vec{v}_A = (-6t + 8)\hat{i}$$

$$= 2\hat{i}$$

$$Y_B = 10 - 8t^3$$

$$\vec{v}_B = -24t^2\hat{j}$$

$$|\vec{v}_{B/A}| = |\vec{v}_B - \vec{v}_A| = |-24\hat{j} - 2\hat{i}|$$

$$v = \sqrt{24^2 + 2^2}$$

$$v = 580 \text{ m/s}$$

24. An open organ pipe of length 1 m contains a gas whose density is twice the density of the atmosphere at STP. Find the difference between its fundamental and second harmonic frequencies if the speed of sound in atmosphere is 300 m/s.

Solution: (105.75 Hz)

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}$$

$$\frac{V_{\text{pipe}}}{V_{\text{air}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{B}{2\rho}}}{\sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$V_{\text{pipe}} = \frac{V_{\text{air}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

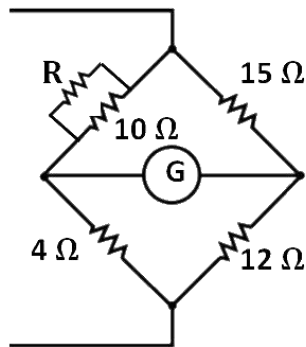
$$f_n = \frac{(n+1)}{2l} V_{\text{pipe}}$$

$$f_1 - f_0 = \frac{V_{\text{pipe}}}{2l} = \frac{300}{2\sqrt{2}} = 105.75 \text{ Hz (if } \sqrt{2} = 1.41)$$

$$= 106.05 \text{ Hz (if } \sqrt{2} = 1.414)$$

25. Four resistors of resistance 15Ω , 12Ω , 4Ω and 10Ω are connected in cyclic order to form a wheat stone bridge. The resistance (in Ω) that should be connected in parallel across the 10Ω resistor to balance the wheat stone bridge is

Solution: (10Ω)



$$\frac{10 R}{10+R} \times 12 = 15 \times 4 \Rightarrow R = 10 \Omega$$